

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Vol. 1. No. 3

Quarterly

January, 1952

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In a great tradition

It is possible to see tradition as the enemy of progress and those who hold this view will no doubt regard with suspicion the activities of a Press which is now within comfortable sight of its 500th birthday. Others may however derive some reassurance, in an unstable world, from a reminder that the first Oxford book was printed in 1487 (only a year after Caxton printed the first book in England) and that less than a year ago the same Press sold its last copy of C. G. Woide's *Appendix ad editionem Novi Testamenti Graeci e codice MS Alexandrine* which was printed in 1799. This comforting continuity in a tradition of printing and publishing that for nearly five centuries has upheld the highest possible standards of scholarship and typography is a welcome proof (if any were needed), that the best is never too good for those readers who appreciate fine books.

The Press's association with Australia is of a somewhat shorter but none the less respectable duration. The first Oxford staff began functioning nearly sixty years ago and its Melbourne Branch has been established for more than forty years. As a part of the developing tradition of the Press this Branch, which had originally to supplement its resources by handling the business of a large group of other prominent British publishers, is now severing its long association with these firms so that the whole of its energies can be given to the affairs of its parent House.

The principal object of this change is to make it possible to give greater attention to the editorial and publishing side of the Press's business in Australia, in which there will, it is hoped, be considerable expansion in the future. But an equally important function of the new Branch organization will be to widen and improve its service both to the Book Trade and to members of the public in the distribution of, and the dissemination of information about Oxford books. These will of course continue, as in the past, to be sold only through booksellers, but the Australian Branch will welcome enquiries from librarians, teachers, members of University staffs and anyone else interested in the kind of books we produce, concerning forthcoming or obscure titles and will gladly do everything possible to assist with advice or guidance about Oxford books. A full range of catalogues and prospectuses will also always be available for free supply on application to any genuine enquirer.

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South African Libraries

by

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Librarian, University of Tasmania

and

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Note: The Authors have had experience in both Great Britain and South Africa before coming to Australia.

It is remarkable that between the two Dominions of Australia and South Africa there has seldom been the close association which would be expected as a natural consequence of geographical, economic and cultural similarities. Both are in the southern hemisphere and in much the same latitudes, with common interests in agricultural and industrial development, yet the 6,000 miles of ocean separating them have apparently constituted a greater barrier than the distance of either from Europe. We in Australia are almost unaware of what South Africa has done, is doing, or hopes to do; and the same vagueness is typical of South African ideas about Australia. As in general affairs, so in the library field; we are mutually ignorant of each other's past history or present circumstances. In this article we hope to describe briefly the South African library scene, noting the similarities and divergencies of library service in each Dominion.

It is appropriate at this stage to explain certain circumstances peculiar to South Africa which must be clearly understood in relation to the rest of this article. We shall describe libraries in the Union as they affect its *European* population, some 2½ million in number; the *non-European* majority of 9 million have yet to be drawn into the net of library service. Something has been done, much is being done, but the whole problem of library provision for the non-European is still indeterminate, a rich field for future exploitation.

Another important feature of present

South African conditions arises from the historical development of the country, and it is essential that this should be fully appreciated in attempting a proper understanding of all South African affairs, of which library service is merely one aspect. There are two European cultures in the Union, the one derived from the first colonists, the Dutch, the other from their English successors. Living side by side in the same land are these two European peoples, each with its own distinct and characteristic antecedents. The Afrikaner speaks his own language, Afrikaans, and there is a vigorous literature in that tongue. He traditionally looks to Holland as his land of origin; the British South African, like the Australian, regards Great Britain as "home". Yet both Afrikaner and Britisher rightly claim to be South Africans.

Admidst such complexities the library system has a vital function; it must provide for the needs of all citizens whatever group may be involved. In the following paragraphs we shall attempt to explain how South African libraries play their part in the cultural life of the Union.

URBAN LIBRARIES

There are over 300 municipalities in the Union, but many have European populations below the 5,000 mark. Of the 250 public libraries only 30 are free. Public libraries were established in South Africa comparatively early; e.g., the South African Public Library in 1818, George, 1840, Grahams-town, 1842, etc. Why, therefore, are the majority of libraries still subscription libraries? South African library development has been influenced — or prejudiced — by two major factors; the large area and

small population. Although many libraries are old-established (except, of course, those in the Reef towns), there has been an obvious reluctance for municipalities to assume responsibility for their maintenance. The majority of municipalities are too small to maintain an adequate service, and, when a subscription library is operating seemingly satisfactorily (and receiving a small provincial administration grant), few municipal councils are anxious to incur the additional expenditure which would result if they took over the libraries and provided free service.

Until the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in the 1880's the main centres of population were the coastal towns of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. Now, almost one third of the European population lives in the Reef towns.

The free public library movement has its greatest following on the Reef. The Johannesburg Central Library, opened shortly before World War II, is magnificent. It also operates a most efficient service. The Reference Library and Central Lending Library each have a stock of 150,000 books, and there are another 100,000 in branch libraries. There is also a schools library service and hospital libraries. The book vote is £20,000, 60,000 books being added to stock yearly. The Central Lending Library has 50,000 registered borrowers and issues over 800,000 volumes annually. Branch and travelling libraries have another 35,000 borrowers and annual issues of over 700,000. The total library staff is 120 and total annual expenditure is £140,000. The total book stock represents 1.32 volumes per head of population, 24% of the population are registered borrowers, circulation per employee is 21,000, and over 2/- per head of the population is spent on books, periodicals and binding.

Unfortunately, perhaps, Johannesburg stands head and shoulders above other free public libraries in South Africa. It most certainly dwarfs the activities of the other Reef towns, admirable indeed as some of them are. Going a little further afield, we

have the State Library at Pretoria struggling valiantly in very cramped quarters to provide not only a free service to the citizens of Pretoria, but also a National Lending Library Service, with small municipal and government grants. Durban has a free public library, but again there are building and financial difficulties. The Library of the Natal Society of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, is a subscription library, receiving small municipal and provincial grants. The accommodation, again, is far too small and, like Durban, it also provides a country service. Bloemfontein has a free public library which shows every sign of making a determined effort to develop. The libraries at East London and Port Elizabeth are both subscription libraries. Again, accommodation is inadequate. The South African Public Library at Cape Town is developing as a National Reference Library and provides numerous bibliographic services. Its reference collection is good, possessing not only a fine African collection but also many valuable and rare older English published books. The authorities' chief difficulty has been that they had to continue a lending library service (subscription) which they felt was rather the duty of the Cape Town City Council. However, it would seem that the Council are about to implement a free library service, which will include the absorption of 16 other subscription lending libraries in the City, in accordance with the Cape Provincial Library Service Ordinance, 1949, which provides for a 50% subsidy.

RURAL LIBRARIES

The chief factors against the development of libraries in rural areas have been the smallness of the population and the hugeness of the area. As mentioned above there are many small subscription public libraries, and South African library law has tended to perpetuate this system.

Another serious drawback has been the lack of a suitable governing unit. Although South Africa has administrative units covering larger areas than the municipalities (e.g. there are divisional councils in the Cape)

their powers are limited and their activities are concerned mainly with health and roads. It would seem that these larger authorities might quite well have been given power to establish free public libraries, but, even if they had been, it would have been found that many were far too small to operate an economic service.

The solution, therefore, would seem to be for permission to be granted for municipalities and/or divisional councils to combine for library purposes. It has not worked out this way, however. It has fallen to the four provincial administrations to make provision for rural library services. The four provinces, with areas and approximate European populations, are: Cape 277,000 square miles, 1,000,000; Transvaal 110,000 square miles, 1,000,000; Orange Free State, 50,000 square miles, 300,000, and Natal 35,000 square miles, 300,000. There are only 16 towns with populations of 20,000, most of which are in the Transvaal. Allowing for the populations of these towns, we find that the approximate totals of European rural inhabitants are: Cape 500,000; Transvaal 300,000; Orange Free State 250,000; and Natal 150,000.

The Transvaal was the first province to commence a rural library service, some years ago. The main idea has been to provide assistance to existing libraries, subject to their providing a free service. The Orange Free State commenced a scheme, last year, which included the establishment of new libraries, and Natal has a scheme in the planning stage. Although it has been slow in getting off, the Cape is making a very determined effort to provide a thorough service for the whole of the province. The Cape authorities considered that insufficient power was granted to them in the 1913 Financial Relations Act which said that a province could assist and maintain libraries. It was felt that all existing libraries, except those serving European populations of more than 15,000, should be taken over by the province and a free library service implemented in those places (if it was not already free) and that free public libraries should

be established in places where there is need for a service. The Cape Provincial Library Service Ordinance, 1949, has given authority for this. Thus the Cape Province has planned a service whereby it will be responsible for, and be able to integrate, the whole of the service — rather than bolstering up local libraries. In other words, it was felt that it was more desirable to have complete control to implement a service in accordance with reasonable library standards rather than just to give assistance and advice. For these purposes, the Cape Province has been divided into 16 regional library areas. (Please note the difference in terminology. "Regional Library" in the Cape Province means a section of the provincial library service, completely maintained and controlled by the provincial administration. In Australia the term "Regional Library" signifies co-operation between neighbouring authorities with some state assistance).

Admirable as is the Cape Province's plan of a complete library service over the whole of its area, it has one major difficulty — that of the huge area to be served. Cape Town to Mafeking is 1,000 miles northwards, Cape Town to East London is 600 miles eastwards. Comparatively few places are served by rail, and many are served neither by rail nor by road motor service. This difficulty of transport, coupled with the fact that the administrative centre, Cape Town, is at the most southerly point of the province, make for major difficulties of organisation and administration. It is felt that the machinery may well tend to become cumbersome and unwieldy, and that it might have been preferable to have empowered neighbouring authorities to combine for library purposes, and receive a subsidy from the province; or for the province to have been divided into about six areas for library purposes, each with complete autonomy.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

In the introductory paragraphs of this article an important distinction was drawn between the two European cultures in the

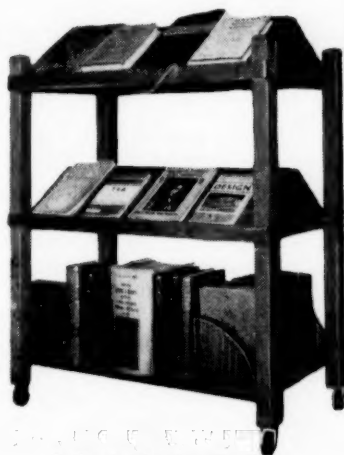
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Union. This distinction is reflected in the university sphere, for there are certain universities, notably those of Stellenbosch and Pretoria, which concentrate on the Afrikaans language and the Afrikaner outlook and are exclusively for the European student. The idea of free access to universities for all, regardless of race or colour, is not uniformly acceptable throughout the Union. Also, subjects taught include a number of especial South African interest, such as Nederlands and Afrikaans, Bantu Studies and Roman-Dutch Law. Generally speaking South African universities have a reputation for teaching and training in agriculture, geology and engineering subjects which naturally are of prime importance in a country so dependent on mining and agriculture for its well being.

As in Australia, university education has developed rapidly. The four provinces of the Cape, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal are all adequately supplied with universities and university colleges and their libraries reflect this growth and development. There is also a University of South Africa which has no headquarters buildings such as the Australian National University at Canberra, but constitutes a general administrative body much like the University of New Zealand. It holds examinations and is the controlling authority for a number of university colleges.

The libraries of the major universities are comparable with the best overseas, and have contributed in no small measure to the reputation of South African scholarship in world opinion. A brief description of two important libraries will give some idea of the scope and variety of their collections.

University of Cape Town.—The library has grown enormously in the last decade, its present stock numbering over 220,000 volumes. The university has 10 faculties and about 4,000 students so that the main library and its branches have great demands on their service. Apart from its general stock the library possesses a number of special collections of importance and value, chief amongst them being the recently ac-

quired Van Zyl Collection of law books, which includes many rare examples of early treatises on Roman-Dutch Law. The University Library also houses the Library of the Royal Society of South Africa and the Library of the Medical Association of South Africa.

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.—This university library, situated in the most densely populated area of South Africa, has a book stock of 200,000 volumes, and in conjunction with the excellent public library provides this fortunate "City of Gold" with first-rate library facilities. Here also are a number of special collections including Africana, fine arts, modern drama and law.

Other University Libraries.—Space does not allow any account of the libraries of Stellenbosch (111,000 v.), Rhodes University (62,000 v.), University of the Orange Free State (26,000 v.), Potchefstroom (24,000 v.), Pretoria (150,000 v.), Natal (50,000 v.). All of them are growing rapidly, and, like most libraries the world over, have serious problems of book storage. Potchefstroom has been particularly unfortunate in losing most of its library by fire in 1949, but much has been done by gifts from other libraries to replace its losses.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

There are numerous specialist libraries throughout the Union whose bibliographical resources are of vital importance in the field of research. Many are libraries of government departments, that of the Department of Agriculture being particularly valuable. Others belong to professional bodies or business institutions. Perhaps the most significant of all is the Library and Information Division of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Pretoria. This library "already includes, in addition to the standard books, more than 70,000 technical reports from overseas institutions and this number is growing at the rate of 10,000 or 20,000 a year. Some 700 scientific and technical periodicals are received currently." (C.S.I.R. Science in South Africa, 1949, p. 21).

SUMMARY

Even in this outline sketch of university and special libraries it must be very evident that South African and Australian development has been much the same — libraries in both countries have similar characteristics and give similar service. In one particular, however, the Union has a distinct advantage. The ramifications of inter-library loan are co-ordinated through the State Library at Pretoria, which in effect functions for South Africa as the National Central Library does for Britain. Some kind of centralised system on these lines is an urgently needed development in the library service of the Commonwealth.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

S.A.L.A. was founded in 1930 and has worked hard to ensure that librarians have proper recognition in the professional field. It holds examinations, publishes *South African Libraries*, its quarterly journal, and in addition issues a monthly *Newsletter*. This has the merit of circulating current information (including advertisements for library posts), which could not readily find a place in the quarterly publication.

The Association holds an annual conference which is always well attended; when held in Cape Town in 1947 delegates from as far away as Southern Rhodesia found it possible to make the long journey south. The

circumstance of immense distances between centres of population does not seem to have affected conference numbers in any marked degree.

LIBRARY TRAINING

As already mentioned S.A.L.A. holds examinations for the award of its Diploma and Fellowship. At some of the bigger libraries, such as Johannesburg Public Library, internal library training is conducted with a view to these examinations, but most candidates have to rely on private study or correspondence teaching. The latter is the only means of instruction for those who live and work away in the rural areas, unless they are fortunate enough to be able to attend full time library school courses at either Cape Town or Pretoria University.

These two schools have an important bearing on library training in so far as university status commands prestige for the profession. At Cape Town there are two courses — a Certificate course of an elementary nature and another for a Higher Certificate and Diploma. At Pretoria the course is for a Degree in Librarianship.

It will be seen that in South Africa there is a clear emphasis on academic training for those desiring to enter the profession, in many cases a library course is taken as a post graduate study or concurrently with degree subjects.

Home Thoughts from Abroad

by

VALDA C. SEARLE

Public Library of South Australia.

Reading while abroad the first number of the "Australian Library Journal" it has been refreshing to come into direct touch once again with Australian libraries, librarians and the trend of thought at present in vogue in my homeland. After two years away I feel that I am able to take an almost dispassionate and impersonal view of the Australian library scene, and before returning in the very near future from the United

States I should like to make a few pertinent comments while still a detached onlooker.

From one article I received the impression that the writer was apologizing and trying to excuse Australia for having been described as being "Americanized". Why be ashamed of being "Americanized"? Does Australia have to be influenced only by the ideas and techniques of the British Commonwealth of Nations? If so, she will be

immeasurably poorer! Australia's place in the world to-day is of international importance, not only as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations of which she is a loyal and important one, but also because of her own individuality and achievements. Consequently her outlook in the library field must also be of international scope. We cannot afford to say, "Our libraries are entirely British-influenced", or "We are Americanized", because "That way madness lies!" Australia is in a unique position because she is young enough to be able to choose her way, being guided by the signposts of other countries, English speaking or not, which have already had much experience in handling problems which are also basically ours. This applies in so many aspects of our life but particularly in the library world. Members of the three Scandinavian countries can show us many signposts towards perfection—perfection of buildings, equipment and techniques; Dutch libraries can teach us to fight a gallant and winning battle against acute shortage of funds and the tensions resulting from social conflicts, while the United States of America can be our shining example of having superb, mediocre and sometimes bad libraries, in most of which the appropriation of funds is being spread to allow the libraries to reach out to the community and so become useful, living tools as well as guides.

In all types of libraries, but particularly public libraries, two things have been most noticeable as differing from our own practices. The first is the employment of women in all professional positions including that of Directors of large libraries. Outstanding examples of this are Miss Ingeborg Heintze, Director of the Stadsbibliotek, Malmo, Sweden; Miss Marget Meickleham, Librarian, McMaster University, Ontario, Canada; Miss Amy Winslow, recently appointed Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Kaja Stabell, Director, Fredrikstad Folkebibliotek, Norway. This recognition of women's ability to administer positions of responsibility is most evident in Norway, Sweden, Denmark,

Netherlands, Canada and the United States, and it is stimulating to see the result of such a system. The second difference is the division of the staff into two groups, professionals and clericals, and this applies in all of the abovementioned countries. It is a distinct improvement upon the British idea of employing professionally trained staff for filing cards and stamping and shelving books. Why waste trained personnel on purely routine tasks which can be handled competently by clerical workers? An economy of labour and time can be achieved by the dove-tailing of clerical jobs so that the professional staff is free to give the fullest attention to its own duties and so give a better service to the public both in actually working with readers and prospective readers and in carrying out the less spectacular but equally important behind-the-scenes tasks. In the United States the idea has been carried even further by the use of pages whose duties consist of collecting and delivering books to patrons and in shelving them after use. Pages are drawn from the ranks of high school students and this is a valuable recruiting measure for future librarians as a considerable percentage of pages attend library schools after completing their college courses. This system gives them the opportunity of knowing libraries from the inside and the disinterested fall by the wayside leaving a residue of young people who have chosen their profession instead of being catapulted into it by chance.

Some of these ideas must still seem strange to Australian librarians as they are contrary to our practices, but—don't be apologetic! We have already made considerable progress, and since having the invaluable opportunity of observing methods and techniques used in other countries I have often felt proud that many of our practices are so modern—"Americanized" if you wish. Our public libraries have grown up along unusual lines when compared with those overseas, but they are not inconsequential because of that, and while we recognize modest achievements we must realize

immense possibilities still to be achieved, and work with wider vision towards adopting the best developments from all countries. We have no occasion to develop an inferi-

ority complex because of our youth! That will only result from blindness and narrowness of outlook which our isolation may easily encourage.

Reviews of Library Literature

15th EDITION DEWEY

FROM A SYMPOSIUM PREPARED BY THE
CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY,
FOR THE DISCUSSION GROUP OF THE
QUEENSLAND BRANCH.

The 15th edition "Dewey", or, as its Editors prefer it should be known, the Standard Library Edition of Dewey, has been designed to meet the requirements of a "medium sized general library". Bearing this in mind, we cannot be completely surprised when we discover that the new edition contains less than half the number of pages in the previous one.

In the Introduction it is pointed out that "Book classification is essentially functional, a medium of location not a philosophical system", and so we can only expect that there will be considerable pruning of extended numbers. The diminution in size of the volume is indeed due to this pruning, for the field of knowledge covered has been expanded to include recent developments and discoveries. In this regard, however, the following point should be noted: "The Editorial Office feels very strongly that in a rapidly changing world such as ours it is unwise to do more than group broadly, particularly in the Social, Pure and Applied Sciences". Naturally these fields are the ones especially affected by the new edition, and it does make the task of the classifier considerably easier when he has specific numbers for topics which are of importance to-day, but which had neither mention nor parallel in the fourteenth edition. For ex-

ample, United Nations is located at 341.13, Nuclear energy at 539.76, Radar 621.381. At the same time, it is comforting to feel that future developments should be able to be accommodated happily owing to the broad grouping that has been used in these fields.

The volume is pleasing to use in that it is considerably easier to handle than its predecessor, its pages are numbered, the layout of the tables is very much neater and simplified spelling has been abandoned.

The Introduction includes a history of the Classification, and covers all points essential for practical classification. It is brief in comparison with the Introduction in the fourteenth edition, being confined to some twelve pages.

The Tables themselves have been shortened considerably, mainly, as has been mentioned, by the restriction in length of numbers and by the omission of unused sections. The summaries within the tables which appeared in the fourteenth edition have also been omitted. The most helpful innovations are the recommendations that have been made for the handling of doubtful points, and the numerous annotations on current terms that have been included.

GENERAL WORKS (000).

The pruning in this section is not as

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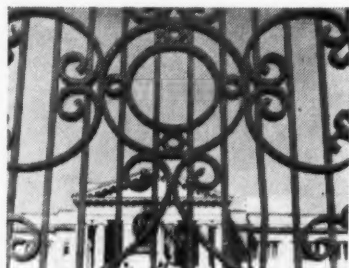
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drastic as in some others, but it follows the general principles outlined above. There are two points which seem worthy of special mention: 016—Subject bibliographies—bears the following annotation: "Where interest in subject bibliography lies with specific subject rather than in bibliography, class in general number for subject. It is recommended in this case that bibliography be separated from rest of general material on subject by a symbol, e.g. Bibliography of organic chemistry *547". This is a very useful modification. The other point is that 028.8 previously entitled "Aids to readers" is now "Reader guidance". We feel this should be of particular interest to public librarians.

PHILOSOPHY (100).

Typical of the annotation throughout this edition is that at the beginning of this section—"Whole body of thought concerning the kind of world we live in, the kind of beings we are, and our relation to the world". 140-149 has been omitted, with the recommendation that Philosophic Systems be classified in 180-190. This is a very practical modification.

SOCIAL SCIENCES (300).

The development of sociology and social welfare work is reflected in extensive changes in the 300's. The notes in this section are particularly full and helpful. An example is—30-152 Social control—Use of overt force (Censorship, fines, banishment imprisonment, physical punishment, torture, death) and symbolic means (propaganda, advertising, indoctrination, insignia, honours, awards, satire, censure) to enforce or bring about prescribed or expected rules of actions. Includes informal controls of conventions, mores and public opinion.

309 has been expanded to cover all aspects of social and economic planning—International, natural, regional and state.

The 360 section is another which has been influenced considerably by changes in social welfare work. In the fourteenth edition 361, headed "Charitable", was

divided into sections called Aid according to place where given, Aid according to person receiving, Aid according to kind. These sections are now headed—Social welfare planning, Social case work and Social group work respectively, and the overall caption for 361 is Social work and Social agencies.

In the Political Science section, the most useful change is the assigning of numbers to Socialism, Communism, Fascism (321.83, .84 and .85 respectively).

Martial law is now classified in 355.9 (with Military Law) while 344 is used for Administrative Law; and on the same principle it is recommended that Church Law, previously 348, be classified in 262.9. The most outstanding changes from 350-359 are in 351, 357, 358 and 359.

Other sections in the 300's remain essentially the same, the only very radical changes being the transfer of commercial geography from 380.9 to 911.3—a very satisfactory change from the geographer's point of view, and the almost complete disappearance of 380.1 with the recommendation that material more properly related to Production and economic policy be classified in 338.

PURE SCIENCE (500).

The classification of scientific subjects shows, in general, a pleasing deletion of out of date terms and ideas; rearrangement of all sections in accordance with modern discovery and the introduction of modern terminology—all with useful notes.

APPLIED SCIENCE (600).

Outstanding features of the 600's are:—

- (1) Considerable reduction in 610-619, particularly in Anatomy and Physiology.
- (2) The deletion of 619, Veterinary medicine and 614.9, Hygiene of Animals and Veterinary sanitation, and the incorporation of these subjects in the subdivisions of 636 (Animal Husbandry) which deals with all aspects

of animal care. This is a particularly good change, and is a good illustration of the principle of doing away with duplicate numbers and concentrating related subjects in one specific part of the classification.

- (3) The simplification of 621.3 Electrical Engineering. A new number 621.34 and its subdivision covers all engineering aspects of electronics and electron tubes and 621.381 is used for radar. Radio has been reduced to five numbers!

621.384 Radio

621.3841 Radio principles.

621.3843 Radio apparatus and equipment.

621.3845 Radio communication systems.

621.3849 Applications of radio.

- (4) Introduction of new section 623.88, Seamanship and 623.89 which with subdivisions, covers navigation, geo-navigation, electronic navigation and aids to navigation.
- (5) Change of 624 from Bridges and roofs to Structural engineering. 624.17 and its subdivisions provide adequately for Theory of Structure, Stress Analysis, and Design of structural elements.
- (6) Deletion of 626, and the use of 627 for all aspects of Hydraulic engineering.
- (7) The adoption of 697 for Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Engineering. This means that 628.8 and 644 (Heating and Ventilating of Houses) no longer exist, and all aspects of Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning are together.
- (8) The expansion of 657 to cover various aspects of accounting.
- (9) Considerable change and expansion in 660-680. This is probably the most expanded section of the fifteenth edition. A note at the beginning of 600 states — "Originally 660 was intended

for processes that were primarily chemical; 670 for those that were mechanical and physical. However, the growing use of chemical processes has so modified the character of 670 as to leave little distinction between 660 and 670. For manufactures not included in 660 and 670, see 680".

660.28 — A new number for chemical engineering, plant, practices, equipment is proving very useful for industrial processing in general. The whole of the section 660-669 has been expanded in line with new developments, 668.4 being divided into several sections to cover the different types of plastics now being manufactured.

671 Metal manufactures covers a number of metal work processes that were previously classified in 621.7 and following numbers.

ARTS AND RECREATION (700).

This section has received its needed revision. The old minute and unnecessary subdivisions have gone. Future classifiers will miss the humorous reading which some of the subheading in the fourteenth edition provided, such as 714.38 bird baths.

Amplification is found in 759.01-.06 to cover historic periods of painting, e.g., .01 Ancient, .05 19th Century. Painting of a particular country or artists is still put in 759.1-.9. In 792.9 there is expansion to include all types of Theatrical productions such as stage shows, moving pictures, radio shows and television shows. Examples of a changed terminology are Prints and Print making instead of Engraving and the modern substitutions of Ballroom dancing and Square dancing under 793.3.

The 700 class thus gives illustrations of the main changes in this streamlined edition.

LITERATURE (800).

Although Dewey separated Literature from Language by three whole classes, it is interesting to study them together because the numbers for specific languages and corresponding literatures are similar.

In the fifteenth edition under 808.2

Drama, we find .22 Radio and Television Script writing, .23 Moving picture scenario writing, .24 One-act play writing. Debating now has its own specific number 808.53 and Choral speaking under 808.55. These are very welcome additions to the classification, but as in all similar small changes, involve a great deal of time in adjusting parts of the book collection which had been given tentative numbers.

An interesting additional note on the shelving of literature is the suggestion to arrange alphabetically by author regardless of the various forms in which the author writes. However, we still find the form divisions given; but individual authors do not receive specific numbers under their particular period, so that libraries using 821.71 Wordsworth and 821.78 Keats will now have these writers arranged alphabetically under 821.7.

HISTORY (900).

Dewey's final class has been substantially reduced in several sections, particularly 940.3 World War I and 973-979 American History. In 910 Geography we find a helpful and practical revision. 911 is now Human geography, the relationship of man to his environment; with political geography in 911.2. Commercial and Economic Geography has been brought from 380 to 911.3. The only large section relating to Geography remaining outside 910 is 551.4 Physiography. This is so linked with Geology that in a general library, it would probably not be practical to separate it. 913-919 is now headed Regional Geography. A very interesting note under 913 recommends that "Archeology of specific countries be classified in history of countries, e.g. Antiquities of France, 944". This means a big change-over of book numbers for libraries adopting this suggestion.

The lengthy note including the three ways of shelving Biography has been reduced, but the ideas remain the same. 920-928 has not been reprinted, but it is left to the classifier to work out his own numbers according to the whole classification.

From the above discussions of the changes which have been made from the fourteenth to the standard fifteenth edition of Dewey, it may be seen that these changes are of such a kind that either the classification has been completely changed or else the former narrow classification has now been included under a broader heading and the previous classification has been discarded.

Thus, when a library makes the decision to adopt the standard fifteenth edition, it is faced with the problem of either re-classifying or making slight alterations in the existing classification of a large proportion of its book stock. In the University library this task is complicated by the decentralized location of over half its stock. Changes in classification effect not only the Main Library at St. Lucia, but also Departmental Libraries at George Street, Herson and elsewhere. However, these changes are being carried out gradually, and only those which affect large sections are being implemented immediately.

So all stock in 140 (formerly Philosophic Systems and Doctrines) which has now been deleted, has been transferred to 180 or 190, all geography has been re-classified to 913-919 and so on. It has been found necessary to change immediately these and other sections in which sweeping changes have been made.

Minor changes have been listed in passing, and will be let until a later date. This will involve an overall saving in time as the process will be more rapid if numbers of books are treated together. Any change of classification will have to be noted in all library records such as catalogues, shelf list, accessions records as well as in the books themselves. It has thus been found that the change from the fourteenth to the standard fifteenth edition is being effected with a minimum of extra work, and, it is hoped, quite efficiently.

The relative merits and drawbacks of these two editions must be assessed from the point of view of a general librarian, as the introduction to the standard edition specifically states that it is intended for a

medium size general library. The Editors' comment that book classification is essentially *functional*, a medium of location, and *not* a philosophic system, must also be remembered.

It will be seen that from the point of view of practicality the standard edition excels the fourteenth. The former edition is set out in a more attractive manner and is more easily handled, as well as presenting a much less awesome appearance to the uninitiated.

As a standard edition the "new" Dewey is distinguished by broader headings such as would be required in a medium size general library, and much detail (unnecessary even in a highly specialised library) has been discarded. Numbers such as 638.199 — Bees as nuisances — attacking horses, runaways, in towns, no longer appear. In a general library such detail is merely confusing to the non-specialist or average reader. A further advantage of these broader tables is that less mistakes will probably occur in classification. Classifiers cannot be omniscient in all subjects and specialists are not always at hand for reference, so with broader headings classifiers will not be tempted to classify incorrectly to the narrow heading, but will instead classify more accurately to the broader.

The notes and cross references within the tables of the standard edition are very helpful. Another suggestion which has been made and which will be of great practical value to the general library is that of alphabetisation. Although this presumably breaks the "pure" notation of the Dewey classification, it should be of immense practical value in both the general and the special library. Numbers which have led to duplication have been deleted, and similar subjects are placed in closer propinquity. A further valuable recommendation is that of classifying where possible by subject rather than by aspect of subject.

As with all new editions, this fifteenth edition endeavours to bring the reader up to date. For this purpose, the Editors, again

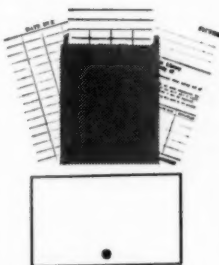
bearing in mind that a good classification is functional, have built up their tables from the actual books in the Library of Congress. Thus have they ensured the adequate coverage of all up to date material. No longer is the classifier faced with the problem of finding an existing number which he thinks is the nearest approximation to some new field; and adequate provision has been made for all new advances.

The terminology itself is also very up to date, and some rather extraordinary phraseology such as "638 — Useful invertebrates raised or exploited" has now been replaced by the more usual: "638 — Bees, silkworm culture".

The revised notes are very helpful and draw the attention of the classifier to any changes which have been made.

It is the use of broad headings and the inclusion of up to date material and terminology which make this standard fifteenth edition such an improvement on the fourteenth. By using these broad headings, future expansion is well provided for, as in many cases classification does not extend beyond the decimal point, and a number extending over four places after the decimal point is a rarity. In the Introduction the classifier is advised to use these broad headings, even if they appear too broad and to request an "official" expansion from the Editors if it is felt to be required. In pruning the fourteenth edition of Dewey towards a standard edition, the Editors have on the whole been very judicious, frequently expanding the classification when it has been necessary as in 657.

In the standard edition, a bias towards the United States viewpoint may still be seen. United States History which previously covered some ninety-eight pages certainly now covers only eight pages, but this is to be compared with the one page devoted to English history. The Tables for General Works (000) are still out of proportion to the rest of the classification, but fortunately numbers such as "002.925 Door mats: rubber, wire, etc." (in Libraries) have been



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discarded.

The weakest section in the standard edition of Dewey is probably 610 — Medical Sciences. Drastic reduction has been made in Anatomy (611) and Physiology (612) with the result that for the most part the classification does not extend beyond one place after the decimal point. The Public Health tables (614) are the most satisfactory in this section, providing for Industrial Hygiene and the reclassification of Veterinary Hygiene in 636.

One great improvement here is the transference of Veterinary Medicine to 636.084, but then no provision has been made for forensic medicine outside 340.6, nor is there any question of hospitals apart from their administrative aspects in 362. This section shows admirably the dangers of too drastic a revision: one is left with a flexible system of classification capable of great development, but one which is inadequate through lack of initial expansion.

The major defect which has appeared through use of the standard edition of Dewey is the inadequacy of the Index. As it now stands the fifteenth edition is almost useless without the aid of the fourteenth. In the new edition, the tables seem to have been developed at the expense of the index: headings are very broad and little indication is given of the subjects which may be embraced by them, and the index gives very little help here with its inadequate cross references and lack of synonymous terms. For example, the broad heading in the Tables — 612.6 Reproduction — gives little indication that subjects such as the physiology of growth, death and longevity are included here. Also the index barely covers

the actual terms given in the tables. In 636.9 — other animal production, there is the useful note "includes . . . rats and mice for scientific experiments", but the only indexing which this is given is under Rats, husbandry, Mice, husbandry. The actual setting out of the index is less clear than in the fourteenth edition. No use is made of bold-face type and its terminology frequently lacks the clarity and comprehensiveness of the fourteenth edition.

However, there can be little doubt that, for a medium size general library, the new standard edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification far excels the previous fourteenth edition in flexibility and practicality.

With regard to the use of the new edition in the libraries, both general and special of Brisbane, we recommend full co-operation. It will be many years before any of our libraries pass beyond the mark of a medium size general library, and probably the special libraries could also adopt it with profit, especially if expansions were obtained from the Editors when required. It may seem a big step to adopt this new revision, but after several months' use at the University Library it has been found to answer present-day needs much more fully than the fourteenth edition, and any deficiencies in certain sections and in the index in particular are far outweighed by its advantages. Overseas, it has evidently been tried and found adequate, as the British Book News announces in its August issue that in future all books reviewed will be classified according to the new standard edition. Thus it would seem that the sandardising and revision of Dewey for the medium sized library is justifying itself, and we recommend full participation in its use.

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS

It is reported from America that St. Louis University is about to copy on microfilm 42,000 manuscripts in the Vatican Library, by special permission. There are estimated to be 10,000,000 pages and equipment has been flown from America.

The SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION

by

ELLINOR ARCHER, M.Sc.

Chief Librarian, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation.

INTRODUCTION.

During the life of the Australian Institute of Librarians there was no constitutional provision for the bringing together, within the Institute, of groups of librarians with similar interests and similar professional problems. There were geographical branches and within these special groups were formed and these groups arranged meetings for the discussion of school library, and special technical library problems, and so on. These groups had not definite constitutional standing and no direct representation on the Branch Councils or the General Council. They had no constitutional right to Institute funds and any money that they had to spend came as a gift from Branch Councils or was raised by themselves in devious ways. The lack of formal recognition made it difficult to organize much in the way of interstate co-ordination between the groups.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the Special Libraries Group, within the New South Wales Branch, did particularly good work in organizing meetings and evening training classes for special librarians, and for quite a number of years they have maintained a very useful Special Libraries leaflet, which has some circulation outside the State. In Victoria, there was also a Special Libraries Group, but the Teacher's Group perhaps deserves particular mention as it was most successful in encouraging the correct professional attitude towards librarianship in schools of all types.

With the reconstitution of the Institute, one of the most difficult questions which came under discussion was the best means of ensuring due recognition on a Federal basis, to librarian groups whose common

interest was type of library as distinct from the branches in which the membership link is geographical. The problem was solved, at any rate theoretically, by the provision in the Constitution for Sections. The wording of the relevant paragraph in the new Constitution reads:—

"Members who have declared themselves and have been accepted by the General Council as being engaged or interested in the work of either reference libraries, including parliamentary libraries and public libraries provided by local authorities and societies, or the libraries of universities and colleges, or libraries maintained for research and information in special subject fields, or school and children's libraries, shall be deemed to be Sections of the Association."

Furthermore, in a paragraph dealing with the control and management of the Association, provision is made for the allocation to the General Council of a member representative of each Section formed and in the By-Laws there is a paragraph dealing with the financing of the Sections.

The official blessing of the General Council having now been bestowed on the formation of Sections, it is necessary for all those interested, whether affiliate, corporate or professional members, to try and make a success of them. The initial stages in the organization of a new project of this sort are difficult and, when the project is one which, to be successful, must have the enthusiastic co-operation of members in all States of the Commonwealth, the difficulties facing the promoters are indeed great.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

Those anxious to inaugurate the Section

of the Library Association in the special library field were particularly fortunate in that they were able to arrange an inaugural meeting during the Library Conference held in Melbourne in July, 1951. This meeting was very well attended indeed, over 70 members being present, and these included representatives from all States with the exception of Western Australia.

The meeting enthusiastically accepted the recommendation of the conveners that a Special Libraries Section be formed and they appointed a Provisional Committee to guide the affairs of the new infant. The Committee could only be provisional because a constitution had to be drawn up and submitted for approval to the General Council before finality could be reached. Also, it was felt that those not present at the meeting, but interested in Special Library affairs, would have to be given an opportunity to have a voice in the personnel of the first regular Committee.

It was realized that the drawing up of an appropriate constitution and its acceptance by General Council, and followed by the nomination and election of a first Committee, might take many months. As it was likely that the enthusiasm which had induced so many people to attend the meeting would be wasted, and a feeling of frustration result, if nothing more practical than the formation of a temporary Committee came out of the meeting, it was decided to hold a discussion on possible future activities for the newly-formed Section. It was also suggested that the Provisional Committee could without harm start on some of these activities while waiting for the necessary red tape formalities to be completed.

DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

The first suggestion was that a directory of special libraries in Australia was an urgent need and it was felt that the Committee could well expend its energies on putting the machinery into action for the collection of the necessary information for this. It was considered the directory should

not be a purely alphabetical list of libraries but that some attempt should be made to gather material which would highlight the subject strength of each specialized library. The libraries could then be listed in alphabetical order for each State but a subject index would also be included. This would enable any enquirer wanting specialized literature on, for example, brown coal, petroleum products, fish and fisheries, or food preservation, to know in which library it was most likely to be found. The library details must, of course, be collected by means of a questionnaire, but it was acknowledged that, as a rule, questionnaires are not very successful if they are just posted round and no personal effort is made to see that they are filled in and returned. Each member of the Committee was therefore requested to make themselves responsible for seeing that the required information was forthcoming from all appropriate libraries in his or her State. This means that they are expected to either pay personal visits to all the libraries they can, or to hold on to the telephone for considerable periods, questionnaire in hand, and extract the required details, bit by bit, from the victims at the other end. It is not expected that there will be opposition to giving the information required, but even librarians can sometimes be a little lax about filling in and returning that question paper, which was received some time ago, and has now got to the bottom of the "In" tray with much more urgent demands on top of it. Although no promise can be given as to when the proposed directory will be available, the project will be energetically pursued.

DUPLICATE PERIODICAL EXCHANGE.

The next suggestion for activities offered at the meeting was that the Section should act as an exchange bureau for duplicate periodicals. Fortunately for future members of the Sectional Executive, there were several people present at the meeting who had had something to do with arranging the exchange of periodicals on a State-wide

basis. These pointed out the colossal amount of work involved, and the very real difficulties to be faced, and it was decided that, until such time as paid staff was available, no such bureau could be organized. However, the Committee were asked to put on record that some such centre was desirable and to keep the idea active in the minds of State Branches.

UNION CATALOGUE OF SPECIAL LIBRARY TOOLS.

Many special librarians belong to comparatively small libraries where generous expenditure on literature on librarianship would be considered an extravagance. The meeting discussed the problem and felt that a Union Catalogue of special library tools would meet a very real need. It is hoped that as many libraries as possible will join in compiling a really comprehensive Catalogue. The lists will probably, at first at any rate, have to be on a State basis and produced in roneo form but later it might be possible to combine the lists and print an Australian wide Catalogue indicating which libraries are in a position to lend textbooks and perhaps circulate periodicals.

SALARIES AND STANDARDS.

The meeting, although well attended, might have been a dull one if those present had been in agreement on all the questions raised. Fortunately, this was not so, and a very lively discussion on whether problems of standards and salaries could, from the beginning, be included among the activities of the Section was hotly debated. It was obvious that there were rather different ideals in the minds of those present. Some felt that Sectional activities should be mostly directed towards improving library facilities and the standard of work carried out in the libraries and that personnel problems would be better left to Branch Councils and General Council. Some of those present, however, almost gave the impression that they were were anxious for the Section, if not indeed the whole Association, to give librarians' problems precedence over library problems.

A vote was finally taken on the issue but, unfortunately, rather a large number would not make up their minds and did not vote, but, of the remainder, a good majority were in favour of Sectional activities, from the beginning, including salary and standards problems. One member of the Provisional Committee was finally commissioned to obtain from the old Institute of Librarians copies of the reports on salaries and standards in various types of libraries, which had been prepared under its auspices. It was felt that the experience gained by the former investigators could then be put to use in planning further action.

STATE GROUPS.

Although the projects outlined above were the only ones discussed at the meeting, it was not intended to imply that the entire functions of the Section were covered at the discussion.

There is, for example, the relationship between the Federal and State bodies to be considered. The Provisional Committee was intended as a Federal Committee to control the affairs of the Section as a whole. Purely for the sake of convenience at this inaugural stage, the majority of members elected to it were resident in Victoria but corresponding members from some of the other States were included. Provision for proportionate State representation on the Federal Committee will have to be included in the constitution of the Section just as it is included in the constitution of the Association as a whole.

Obviously, the Provisional Committee, as also the formally constituted Committee, will only be able to obtain effective action by working through and with State groups. In the larger States, these groups are already taking shape as formal branches of the Section with office bearers and committees to attend to their affairs. In the smaller States there are not as yet the numbers to make this possible but, as long as there are two or three members of the Association in the State branch interested in Special Libraries work, it should be possible to

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extend the activities of the Section to that State and to collect within it information for the Special Libraries Directory, Union Catalogue of Library Tools, and so on.

In addition to obtaining information required for Federal projects, the State groups will, it is hoped, develop their individual personalities and become influential bodies within their own special library worlds. Discussion groups at which problems of layout and equipment, stacking, staffing and budgeting are debated would surely interest equally corporate members, who are responsible for the administration of the company library, affiliate members, who are office bearers in technical societies, and librarians, experienced or inexperienced, who are carrying out the actual work in the library.

Inter-library co-operation, lending privileges, copying facilities, and so on, are again questions of importance, and a great deal can be done to oil the wheels by discussion at the State level.

A high percentage of special librarians are running one-man libraries in companies, societies, and so on, and, although they may be members of quite a large staff, in so far as their professional interests are concerned they are isolated. At the present stage of technical library development in Australia, many of these have had to take on their responsibilities without much training. They are not autonomous in their jobs and, although expected to make a success of the library, are given anything but a free hand in regard to the running of it. They have to struggle against uninformed prejudice and long-established custom. Unfortunately, owing to their inexperience, they are really not sufficiently well informed and are apt to try and put hide-bound systems into operation which are really not altogether suitable for the job in question. Special library work is more varied than reference or lending library practice and allows for greater variability in the choice of library techniques and library systems. Library school training cannot hope to cover all the

variations from orthodox practice that are useful for the special librarian to know, and where it leaves off the Special Libraries Section can carry on to help the embryo special librarian.

Futhermore, as the Library Association increases in importance, the fact of professional membership of it will give librarians better status with their employers. When they become involved in arguments in regard to the introduction of correct methods of cataloguing, classifying and loan records, etc., if they can back their arguments by convincing the obstructionist that their professional body is solidly behind these methods, and is spending much of its time and energy in spreading knowledge of them, they have a better chance of gaining their point.

The above outline of present and possible activities of the Section will, I hope, serve as a justification of its foundation to those whose interests do not lie in that direction. To all those who have a direct interest in seeing that our technical libraries reach as high a degree of efficiency as possible, I would suggest that they not only ponder on what way the Section can be of direct use to them, but that they also decide how they can actively contribute to its development and success. If it is to be a success, it will require the support not only of the special librarian but of the employer of these librarians, of the information officer, and in fact of all earnest users of technical literature. If this is forthcoming, we can perhaps in the near future hope to be accepted, not perhaps as an equal, but at least as a little brother of the powerful and very active Special Libraries Association of America and Aslib of Great Britain. There will, however, be one important difference in that we will retain a very definite constitutional link with our parent body, the Library Association of Australia, whereas the S.L.A. and Aslib are not connected with the equivalent library associations in their countries.

BRANCHES

NEW SOUTH WALES

Elections

As a result of the elections the following will be the Branch Council for 1952.

President: Miss N. G. Booker, B.A., Dip. Ed., A.L.A.

Vice-President: Mr. E. Seymour Shaw.

Past President: Mr. G. D. Richardson, M.A.

Honorary Secretary: Miss E. Hill, B.A., Dip. Ed.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. G. H. Robin, B.Ec.

Councillors: Miss J. O. Hunter, B.Sc.; Mrs. C. B. McKay, B.A.; Miss W. Radford, B.A., B.S.; Mr. G. C. Remington; Miss M. M. Thompson, B.Ec.

Representative Councillors on the General Council: Mr. L. Miller; Miss E. A. Sims.

Representative of the Branch on the Library Board of N.S.W.: Mr. E. V. Steel, B.A.

Meetings

November 2nd: Miss P. Mander Jones B.A., Mitchell Librarian, presented a paper entitled "Archivists and librarians in Australia". It is understood that this paper will later be published in the Journal.

December 7th: A late afternoon Christmas Party was held in the Holme and Sutherland Room, University of Sydney.

Library Board of N.S.W.

As from January 1st, 1952, the Government subsidy to councils operating public libraries under the Library Act, 1939, has been made £1 for £1 up to 1/6 per head of population. This means that councils who were spending 1/6 per head and only receiving a subsidy of 6d. will now receive 1/6 so that they will have a total of 3/- instead of 2/-, and this will apply to most councils.

United States Information Library

Mrs. A. Kirwan, B.A., who has been in charge of the library in Sydney, is returning to the United States. Her successor is Miss M. L. Bowers, who is a Master of Library Science from Columbia University, New York. Mrs. Kirwan was farewelled and Miss Bowers welcomed at the late afternoon party held by the Branch on December 7th.

QUEENSLAND

One hundred and eighty persons attended the address on Library Planning and Design given by Professor John Burchard in the Lord Mayor's Reception Room on 11th October. The audience was made up of members of the Queensland Branch and their friends, parliamentarians, aldermen of the Brisbane City Council, senior Public Service architects, and office-bearers of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

The vote of thanks to Professor Burchard was moved by Queensland's Chief Justice, the Hon. Neal Macrossan, who is an Affiliate Member of the Queensland Branch.

Miss Phyllis Robinson, Head Cataloguer of the Public Library of Queensland, who travelled overseas in order to further her knowledge of librarianship, has resumed duty at the Public Library of Queensland. On 26th November, Miss Robinson will give a talk on her impressions of British and Continental libraries.

The Townsville City Council plans to set up a modern children's library, and has called applications for a qualified librarian with experience in children's work. Early duties of the successful applicant will be to purchase the initial stock books and assist the Council in drawing up preliminary plans.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

There have been no extraordinary activities of the Branch since the last issue

of the Journal.

Guest speakers at the two meetings which have been held, were Mr. Herbert Piper of the Adelaide University and Mr. Max Harris, a local bookseller. The former spoke on libraries and the research scholar and made a plea for the preservation of relatively ephemeral literature in special collections covering specific periods. The latter spoke on the place of the library in the community, and took a definite stand that the librarian should be prepared and willing to promote particular lines of thought. Needless to say both addresses raised controversial issues which led to considerable discussion.

At the latter meeting Messrs. G. H. Pitt, B.A. and I. G. Symons were elected Councillors of the Association. It is intended to hold the Annual Meeting of the Branch early in December.

TASMANIA

Dr. J. E. Burchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, paid a short visit to Tasmania at the end of October. Whilst in Hobart he gave an illustrated lecture on library architecture in the U.S.A. which delighted a large and appreciative audience. Dr. Burchard also discussed the plans for a new State Library and new University buildings, and his expert opinion was most welcome and helpful. During his tour of the State he gave further talks at Devonport and Launceston.

On 31st October a Branch meeting was held at the State Library at which Mr. J. D. A. Collier gave an interesting account of his recent overseas tour in Britain. Mr. Collier described the present situation in the public library field, both urban and rural. His talk was preceded by a film showing the British public library service in action.

VICTORIA

Branch Elections

The Annual Meeting of the Branch was held on 25th September at the Public Library of Victoria. The retiring President, Mr. J. A. Feely, addressing the 125 mem-

bers present, gave a most interesting outline of the history of the Association together with a much needed commentary on the new Constitution. The election of office-bearers for the forthcoming year resulted as follows:—*President*, Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson; *Past President*, Mr. J. A. Feely; *Vice President*, Mr. P. V. Garrett; *Hon. Treasurer*, Miss D. Garrett; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. J. Macfarlan; *Councillors*: Miss J. Platt, Dr. E. R. G. Sheil, Messrs. H. Alexander, W. Eunson, T. A. Kealy, H. C. Lewis, F. S. Perry and R. H. Sing; *Representative Councillors*: Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson and Mr. J. A. Feely.

U.S. Information Library

The Branch notes with regret the departure of Miss Geraldine Le May, the Director of the U.S. Information Library in Melbourne for the past two years. Miss Le May is returning to the States to take up the posts of Librarian, Savannah Public Library, Georgia and Director of the Chatham-Effingham Regional Library Programme. We all wish her every success in what looks to be her very busy future. To her successor, Miss Thelma Passo, we extend a very warm welcome. Her stay in Melbourne will, we know, be just as happy and fruitful as that of her predecessor.

Library School

Once again the Government has very generously made available 12 scholarships for the Library Training School at the Public Library of Victoria. These, as well as defraying fees, etc., provide for a living allowance of £5 and £4 per week for Country and Metropolitan candidates respectively.

Free Library Service Board

Estimates for Government Grants in 1951-52 have been approved and have reached a new high of £83,000. This will be distributed by the Free Library Service Board amongst approximately 52 Municipal libraries. New libraries which will be sharing in these grants for the first time include Rutherglen, Mansfield, Geelong West and probably Shepparton. The first

mentioned will be absorbed into the Upper Murray Regional Library Service. New libraries recently opened include the Wangarratta Municipal Library on 18th October, Yea Municipal Library on 19th September and the third branch of the Mildura Shire Library Service at Merbein. Yea forms the "second-leg" of the Alexandra-Yea group service. A "third leg" will be added next

year with the establishment of Mansfield.

Public Library Society

The recently formed Public Library Society continues to grow in membership. Regular meetings are now being held and there is every indication that its activities will form a very valuable asset in the promotion of interest and appreciation of the work of the Public Library of Victoria.

NEW MEMBERS

CORRESPONDING

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

Auckland Public Library, New Zealand.
Harvard College Library, U.S.A.

A.C.T. BRANCH

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Edith Alexena Anderson, Struan Bell, Beth Walton Blair, Lorelee Marguerite Carstens, Heather Welch Gubbins, Jean Patricia Harrison, Barbara Joyce Millen, Carol Mary Schneider, Thomas Daniel Sprod.

N.S.W. BRANCH

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: Lola Lucille Beet, Alexander Morton Brown, Claire Honora Evelyn Callaghan, Colin Edward Carlross, Stella Mavis Walden Cribb, John White Ellison, Edward Flowers, Christine Flora Gough, Jeffrey Clyde Hazell, Evelyn Lorna Hean, Frank Lowe Heward, Allan Roy Horton, Maida Joyce, Margaret Edith Beatrice McDonald, Judith Olive Moore, Sidney Bedford Page, Colin Early Slinning, Charles Edmund Smith, Margaret Tudor South, Edgard Pemberton Waters, Eoin Howitt Wilkinson.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Leonie Mary Baxter, Margery Anne Benson, Barbara Gladys Bowen, Audrey Stephenie Buck, Kathrine Bell Child, Robin Margaret Cook, Miriam Clare Cort, Elizabeth Davison, Jane Cameron Davison, Diana De Baun, Marie de Lepervanche, Elizabeth Wendy Dew, Barbara Edith Dowd, Barbara Gloria Rosemary Emery, Maria Millicent Ferrari, Marjory Elizabeth Fisher, Patricia Mary For-

syth, Rosemary Gracie, Dacia Anne Grover, Pamela Lorraine Guille, Marion Nora Harford, Eleanor Harris, Winifred Mary Harrison, Fay Margaret Hill, Nita House, Frederick John Hutchins, Margaret Lavellette Ingram, Heather Beatrice Jones, Beryl Dorn Kellet, Robert Ziegler Langker, Pamela Margaret Lloyd-Tranter, June Rose Logan, Vera Catherine McKeown, Barbara Mary Mackintosh, Valerie Constance McLean, Barbara Megan Maddox, Eve Mangold, Anne Margaret Miller, Barbara Valerie Naylor, Joan Owen, Pamela Flora Owen, Anne Stuart Parkes, Margaret Randall, Sara Penelope Reed, Lorna Marion Rosalind Robertson, HESSIE SMITH, Margaret Mary Tenney, Mary Alice Thomson, Judith Allison Truskett, Margaret Anne Warnes, Judith Wren Waterer, C. Rosemary Webb, Jill Margaret Wright.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Edith Mary Allworth, Ronald Max Hartwell, Marjorie Grace Jacobs, Horace Harold Mackay, Colin Simpson, Barbara Storey, Edmund Neville Walter, Ida Maude Williams.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP: Australian Veterinary Association, Shires Association of N.S.W., Tecnico Limited.

QUEENSLAND BRANCH

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: Harrison Bryan, Winifred Ruth Richardson.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Barbara Mary Anderson, Joan Elizabeth Andrews,

Isabel Anne Brown, Barbara Bygott, Olga Wier Grant, Mariae Germaine Griffin, Clair Gunnis, Valerie Canberra Hall, Gloria Hampton, Alison Amalie Meyers, Audrey Evelyn Muir, Mary O'Keefe, Joan Marion Palmer, Elsa Margaret Petty, Joyce Vivienne Pynor, Pamela Mary Reed, Alison Grace Reedman, David Baryy Scott, Gwynn Naomi Sorensen, Margaret Isabella Taylor, Noel Winifred Turnbull, Keith John Wiltshire.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Ian Duncan McNaughtan.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP: Research & Guidance Branch, Department of Public Instruction.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: Joan Holland.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Betsan Lorraine Anthony, Judith Naomi Basham, Jennifer Margaret Bishop, Carmel Imelda Veronica Burley, Bernadette Marie Therese Byrne, Edgar Woods Castle, Shirley Edith Correll, Barbara Maude Fulton, Elizabeth Joyce Hand, Brigid Healy, Kathleen Blanche Landers, Kathleen Florence Morrow, Alison Barbara Pike, Mary Eleanor Purches, Diana Ruth Tilemann, Lena Joyce Topliss, Constance Margaret Whitlock, Pamela Jill Wollaston.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Henry Blake Muir.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP: The Adelaide Chemical & Fertilizer Company Limited; Advertiser Newspapers Limited; Australian Institute of Management, Adelaide Division; Long Range Weapons Establishment; Library of the Department of Tutorial Classes, University of Adelaide.

TASMANIAN BRANCH

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Jenny Ann Robertson, Frances Mary Hellessey.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Dietrich Hans Borchardt.

VICTORIAN BRANCH

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP:

Jean Athola Conochie, Estelle Marie Josephine De Gruchy.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP:

Margaret Coralie Aston, Audrey Joan Baker, Olive May Battersby, Jean Melissa Berry, Elizabeth Mary Birtwhistle, Helen Avenell Bowen, Muriel Ardill Brien, Elizabeth Rhoda Runic Brogden, Judith Louise Bruns, Roberta Mary Cobbold Cain, Shiela Mary Caulfield, Beryl Ruth Challenger, Heather June Chatfield, Winifred Jean Clemens, Minerva Evelyn Conyers, Jean Shirley Croker, Barbara Anne Crosskell, Kaye Cruikshank, Frances Ellen Daniel, Emily Margaret Davies, Marjorie Frances Dolan, Robin Machen Dunstan, Nathalie Vera Eastment, Dorothy Elizabeth Edwards, Frances Arona Figgis, Joan Anne Garden, Irene Mary Hill, Geoffrey Gilbert Hodge, Norah Lillian Howlett, Dawn Elizabeth Hulme, Margaret Marie Hyett, Barbara Joan James, Beverley Dawn James, Phyllis Ruth Judge, Sylvia Kosky, Euphemia Millar Lawson, Nancy Isobel Love, June Margaret McLean, Joan Lillian McMicken, Margaret Mary McShane, Ronald Clive McTaggart, Edward James Male, Elizabeth Lucy Manley, Gillian Roper Martin, Isobel Joyce Meredith, Nancy Theresa Murphy, Paula Juin Nosedá, Eileen Ockenden, Joan McKellar Ormsby, Gillian Margaret Osborne, Sonja Inger Helena Ostlund, Marjorie Oman Power, Alfred Oscar Edwin Puls, Phyllis Dorothea Stuart Howard Purves, Gweneth Mary Quihampton, Ailsa Mary Cairns Robertson, Margaret Rose Robins, Joan Hambly Shaw, Celia Rosalind Silver, John Edgar Simkin, Mary Smales, Patricia Joan Smith, Beatrice Lorraine Stanley, Betty Eglantine Stuart, Isabelle Blanche Adelaide Terry, Jean Alison Torr, Barbara Tredinnick, Janette Grace Tunzi, Helene Patricia Mary Waller, Dorothy Constance Watson, Thomas Haynes Woodrow.

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: John Andrew La Nauze, Joyce Irene Meyer.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP:

Ellen Doris Wood.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP: Cynthia

Charlotte Dean, Margaret Ellen Gibson, Valeria Anne Johnston, Lita Rosetta Masel, Olive Alicia Ades Pell, Theodora Robertson, Gwendoline Frances Shea, Antoinette Elizabeth Marigold Senior White.

NOTICES

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Honorary General Treasurer hereby advises all members that subscriptions for the year 1952 are due on and from January 1st. Under By-law 3.22 as amended they are payable to him, and may be paid directly to him c/o The Public Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W., or to Branch Treasurers who are authorised to receive subscription fees for him.

The subscription fees including subscription to the Journal are as set out in By-law 3.7 as follows:

- (a) For Professional members, who have received in salary in the preceding year
 - (i) over £600 £2
 - (ii) up to £600 £1
- (b) For Corporate members, who have spent in the preceding year on books, periodicals and related material
 - (i) over £2,000 £3
 - (ii) under £2,000 and over £1,000 £2
 - (iii) under £1,000 and over £500 £1/10/-
 - (iv) under £500 and over £100 £1
 - (v) under £100 10/-
- (c) For Affiliate members £1
- (d) For Student members, who have received in salary and in the preceding year
 - (i) over £300 10/-
 - (ii) up to £300 5/-
- (e) For Corresponding members,

the appropriate rates under (a)-(d) with a maximum of £1

- (f) For members over 65 years of age other than Corporate members, and in other cases upon resolution of the Council 10/-
- (g) For members elected as Honorary members Nothing

Subscriptions may be paid in advance of the year for which they are due and upon a payment of £30 in one sum or in three equal sums in three consecutive years by a Professional member or of £15 by an Affiliate member he shall be deemed to have paid annual subscriptions, exclusive of levies, falling due to the end of his life. Amounts paid but not made up to the required sum in three consecutive years shall be credited as annual subscriptions in advance.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION

The new Regulations and Syllabus of Examinations of which notice was given in the last issue of the Journal are now in force, and copies are available from the Registrar, c/o the Public Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney. Application for admission to the Examinations to be held in June, 1952, will not be received after March 31st, and forms of application for admission are now available from the Registrar. Miss M. Siebert, who was Honorary Registrar and Secretary to the Board of Examination, is on leave overseas, and Miss J. Hunter, of the N.S.W. Branch has been appointed in her place. The Council has placed on record its appreciation of Miss Siebert's services.

FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S LIBRARY

COLLISON, Robert L. *The Cataloguing, Arrangement and Filing of Special Material in Special Libraries*. With a foreword by Dr. R. S. Schultze, Research Librarian, Kodak Ltd. The author is Reference Librarian, City of Westminster. London, 1950. 18s.

CORBETT, Edmund V. *An Introduction to Public Librarianship*, for Entrance Examination Students and Others. The author is Deputy Chief Librarian, Croydon, London. 1950. 25s. 6d.

LEHMANN-HAUPT, Hellmut. *The Book in America*. A history of the making and selling of Books in the United States. Written in collaboration with Lawrence C. Wroth and Rollo G. Silver. Second enlarged and revised edition. New York, 1951. 98s. 6d.

LANGDON-DAVIES, B. N. *The Practice of Bookselling*, with some opinions on its Nature, Status and Future. London, 1951. 30s.

JOHNSON, Margaret Fullerton and COOK, Dorothy E. *Manual of Cataloguing and Classification for Small School and Public Libraries*. Fourth edition. New York. 1950. 14s.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Cataloguing Rules, Author and Title Entries*. English Edition (including the preface to the American edition). Ninth edition, London, 1951. 13s. 9d.

Prices shown are subject to usual library discount.

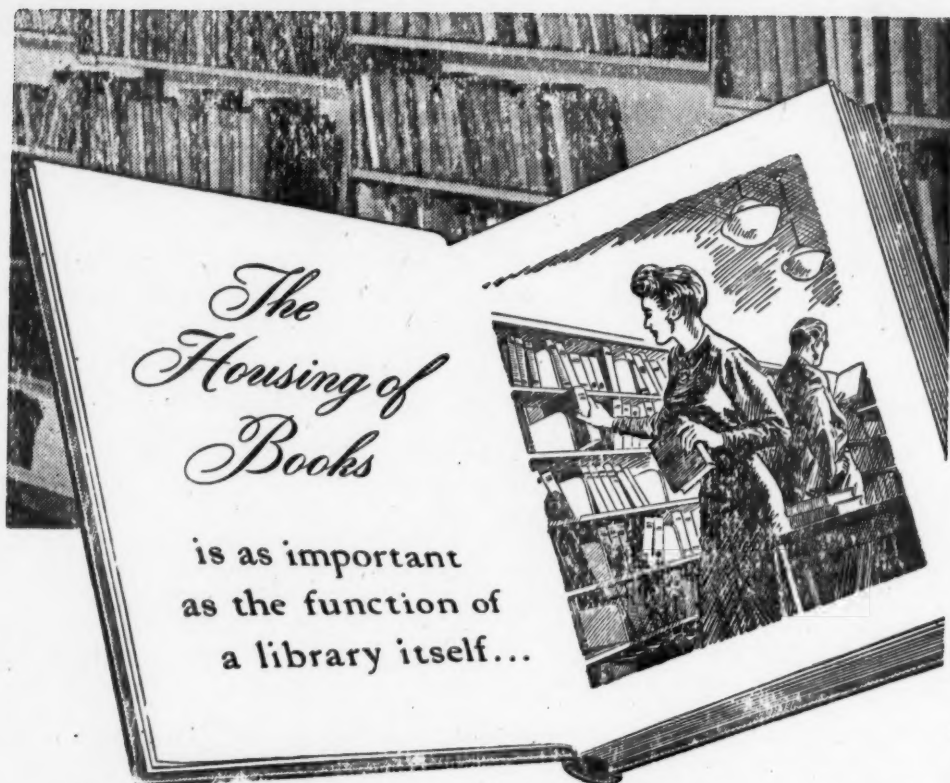
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